WHITE HOUSE LETS SENATORS INSPECT NIXON'S RECORDS

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Secret Kissinger Testimony on American Role in Chile Seen Forcing Decision

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—The Ford Administration agreed today to give the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence access to the Nixon Presidential papers—a decision that sources said was forced by Secretary of State Kissinger's secret testimony before the committee last month.

From the moment the Senate committee issued subpoenas for material from the Nixon papers early last month, the Ford Administration indicated that it would not accede to a wholesale search of the former President's papers and particularly to an intrusion that would undermine the executive privilege of all Presidents.

It also said that it did not believe it had the power, under court orders controlling the papers, to take action.

The agreement that Philip W. Buchen, counsel to President Ford, announced today, was worked out after Mr. Ford reviewed Mr. Kissinger's testimony in a closed session of the committee, sources familiar with the events said.

Overt vs. Secret Acts

According to these sources, Mr. Kissinger told the Senate committee that he had no objection to the committee's reviewing minutes of the secret "40 committee" on matters involving the Nixon Administration's efforts to effect a military takeover in Chile in the fall of 1970.

Moreover, Mr. Kissinger made little distinction in his testimony between overt diplomatic pressures and the secret efforts to effect a military coup d'état.

After Mr. Kissinger's testimony, the sources said, Mr. Buchen met with the committee in closed session to negotiate the Ford Administration's response to two committee subpoenas for material from the Nixon Presidential papers and tapes.

He told the committee that, as in the past, the President's position was that the White House would coperate in turning over the minutes of only those meetings in which the committee felt there was evidence of a true "abuse" by the Central Intelligence Agency or by other Government agencies, the sources said.

Panel Is Strengthened

Senator Frank Church, Democrat of Idaho, who is the committee's chairman, then produced a transcript of Mr. Kissinger's testimony in which he pointed out that the Secretary of State had indicated that the minutes of the meetings of the "40 Committee" might well be germane to the issue, and further said that he had "no objection" to the Senators' looking at them.

One source said that the situation "clearly undercut Mr. Buchen's position."

The result of Mr. Kissinger's statements was to strengthen the Senate Committee's hand in

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NIXON FILES OPEN TO SENATE PANEL

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its quest for the Nixon papers. Yet there is no clear indication to this minute that those papers include pertinent material," another source familiar with the material said.

Mr. Buchen asked President Ford to review Mr. Kissinger's testimony to aid in making a decision on whether the Administration would have to shift its position on access to the papers After Mr. Ford reviewed the Secretary's testimony, White House aides stepped up attempts to negotiate limited access for the Senate committee.

Mr. Buchen briefed the committee on the agreement on the Nixon papers early today, and Mr. Church called the agreement "a good faith effort to provide the committee the papers it needs."

Under the arrangement, lawyers for former President Richard M. Nixon will review pertinent portions of 42 million items that make up the Nixon papers and produce those that deal with United States-Chilean policy in 1970 and he formulation of a domestic intelligence plan.

Mr. Kissinger was called to testify before the committee on the Chile matter on Aug. 12, shortly before leaving for an overseas trip. According to sources familiar with his testimony, he recounted the events between Sept. 15 and Nov. 3, 1970, when the United States mounted a concerted effort to keep Salvador Allende Gossens, a Marxist, from assuming the Presidency.

According to authoritative intelligence sources, the Nixon Administration had mounted a "two-track" effort to manipulate Chilean affairs. One track involved traditional diplomatic and economic efforts to encourage a peaceful assumption of the government by the military. Under Chilean law, the military could have assumed control of the country if the sitting President had resigned before Mr. Allende took office.

But, these sources said, the Nixon Administration had a "second track" operating that involved plans to support military takeover by coup d'état. In one instance, these sources said, the C.I.A. transferred three machine guns and a quantity of tear gas grenades in furtherance of a plot. However, they were not used, the sources said.

"Kisinger's testimony blurred the differences between these two tracks," one source said. 'He was very expansive."

Almost all major covert operations are discussed within the "4 Committee," a part of the National Security Council. Although the council is not directly within the "personal" perimeters of a sitting President, its papers, documents and records are part of the vast material considered "Presidential papers."